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ALUMNI REPORT

PUBLISHED BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

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OUR GRADUATES.

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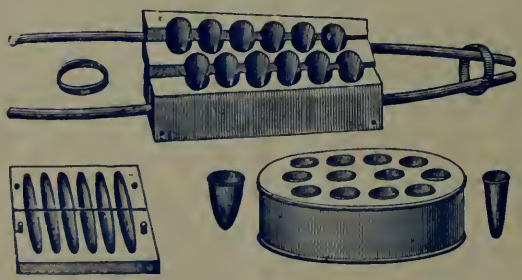

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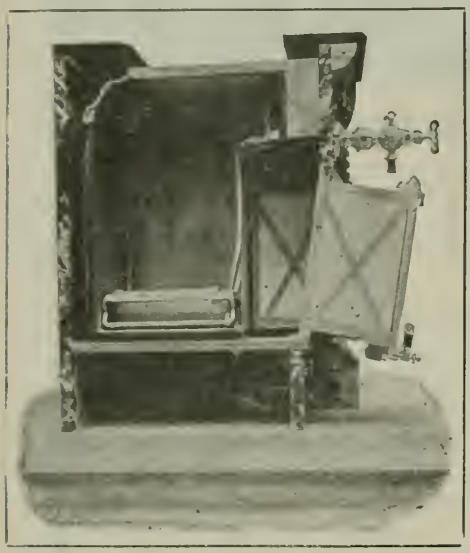

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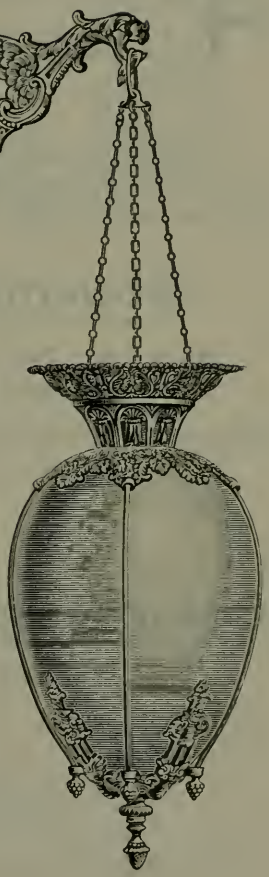

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VOL. XXXVII. · · · JULY, 1901 · · · No. 7

Papers.

FIELD WORK IN BOTANY.[1]

By Henry Kraemer.

The regular Wednesday botanical excursions of the Summer Class in Botany, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, were conducted, as already announced in the Alumni Report, from April 24th to June 26th inclusive, under the guidance of the Professor of Botany. The weather was most favorable for out-door work, and the interest in the work this year was continued throughout the entire series. A departure from the work in previous years was made in that a series of informal field lectures were given upon subjects that presented themselves in the different localities.

A list of the plants found on the excursions will be given later. For the present, only a brief outline of the subjects considered on the several excursions will be given.

(1) The trip to Swarthmore on April 24th was not made, on account of rain.

(2) At Layfayette, on May 1st, the subject of the collection of plants, and also that of nomenclature was considered.

The different methods of collecting specimens were illustrated, viz., by press and vasculum, or botanical case. Neither of these methods, however, was considered absolutely necessary, as plants may be brought home wrapped in ordinary paper, and flowers and leaves may be kept nicely for some time by placing them in one's hat. A good trowel, and, in some cases, a spade, is necessary. A good knife comes in for general use. For collecting specimens from limbs of shrubs and trees which are beyond ordinary reach, a good strong string with a nail attached to

1 The substance of this report has appeared as a series of notes in the department devoted to the report of the Scientific Societies in the Sunday issue of the Philadelphia *Times*. This was done on account of the popular interest in the work, the course being open not only to students and graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, but to others as well.

it for throwing over the limbs and pulling them down within reach, was recommended as being convenient. In this way the plant suffers little or no injury. In the case of fleshy roots and rhizomes it is preferable to preserve them in a weak solution of formalin (about 1 per cent.), although they may be sliced longitudinally and transversely and then dried.

(3) On the excursion to Lester, Pa., the field lecture was principally devoted to the consideration of the development of leaves. The first indication of branches and leaves is in the nature of a swelling or protuberance in the stem. Branches arise from a layer of growing cells that are somewhat more deep-seated than those from which leaves arise. It is not always easy to distinguish morphologically between stem and leaf, hence some writers consider that the stem is nothing more than a collection of leaves, the basal portions of which remain united; as examples illustrating this point may be mentioned the dandelion, skunk cabbage and other plants having the internodes reduced.

In order to show further the difficulty connected with differentiating the stem, it was pointed out that leaves sometimes take on the functions of stems, as in the spiderwort family, where roots are directly produced from leaves, and in the house leeks, where buds are formed in some instances on leaves. In the Moonseed family the petiole of the leaf, in some species, forms an annular ring of wood like the stem, in which case that portion answering to the petiole might be looked upon as a branch, and the leaf might be considered as a continuation of this branch. These modifications, however, were regarded in the nature of exceptions to the general rule and reasons were advanced showing the distinct morphological character of leaf and branch. A leaf was defined as a lateral expansion of the stem, which is usually green in color, of a limited period of growth, and in the axil of which buds may arise.

The afternoon was devoted to the study of different kinds of buds and the development of leaves in the numerous ferns, sassafras, oaks, hickory, tulip poplar, beech, maples, grape vine, strawberry, wild cherry, and other plants. About forty species of flowering plants were found, and in order to protect those which are becoming rare it was recommended to collect flowers and leaves only, unless the entire plant was required for special study.

(4) Owing to the difficulties of determining the species or even the genera of many plants during the early stages of development or previous to flowering, the field lecture on the Haddington trip was given in part to the consideration of this subject. It was pointed out that in many instances when plants were in the germinating condition, with only the seed leaves developed, it was difficult to do more than to determine the general classes to which they belonged, *i. e.*, whether monocotyls or dicotyls. Just as soon as the leaves of the plumule begin to develop, however, then in many cases the characteristics of the family or the genera begin to show themselves as in oxalis, violets, maples, impatiens, etc. With some orders, however, the characteristics of the genera are not apparent until the flowering or even the fruiting stage is reached, as in the Umbelliferæ, Ranunculaceæ, Rosaceæ, etc. It was demonstrated that there were certain characteristics which serve as useful hints for distinguishing many genera and families of plants: as the modified stipulæ in the grasses and polygonums; the characteristic leaves in oxalis and eupatorium; the quadrangular stems of the mint family, the compound flowers of the Compositæ, the peculiar fruit of the Umbelliferæ, the appendaged seeds on the staff-tree family, the milky juice in the dogbane and milkweed families, the mint-like odors of the mint family, the characteristic taste in the spice bush, sweet vernal grass, etc. All these characteristics and many more the student must familiarize himself with in order to determine and follow the plants in their different stages of development.

The poison ivy being found in profusion, particular attention was directed to this plant and the manner of avoiding the serious effects of poisoning. The immediate use on reaching home of a weak ammonia solution (say ten to twenty drops of ammonia water in a basin of water) applied to the face and hands is usually sufficient to prevent any serious effects.

(5) Owing to the particular interest in the flora on the West Chester Road, the party went to Darby Creek, on May 22d, instead of to Kaighn's Point.

The field lecture was devoted in particular to the subject of the parts of plants required for the study of any one species. The first specimen to be taken up was one of the black oaks, which showed a development of both pistillate and staminate flowers of this year upon the same branch. Upon another branch were the maturing acorns, the flowers of which had been fertilized last year. Then, in order to complete the study of this par-

ticular tree, it was pointed out that the acorns will have to be collected this fall, when peculiarities in acorns and cups will determine the species. The Indian turnip being in abundance, it was used as another example. This plant is monoecious as well as dioecious, and three plants are really required for the study. Another interesting peculiarity of this plant is the fact that the plant bearing the pistillate flowers is the larger and apparently more vigorous in every way. The staminate plant is the smallest of the three kinds of individuals, being only about one-half as large as the pistillate plant, while the plant bearing both stamens and pistils is of medium size, or intermediate between the other two. The fruit of the Indian turnip does not ripen until fall. In the fall it will be found that some of the plants develop no fruit at all, and that those in which the fruit matures show a difference in the number and size of berries on each plant, the purely pistillate plants being found to be the most prolific. A number of other plants were taken up in the same manner as the violets, golden saxifrage, witch hazel, etc.

(6) On May 29th, owing to the disagreeable character of the weather, the usual Wednesday field excursion was not made, but the time was spent at the College building. The subject of the classification and study of plant specimens was considered and in this connection reference was made to the books and journals which are of assistance to students of botany and also the method of preservation of specimens.

Among the books referred to was the "Illustrated Flora," by Britton & Brown, which was considered particularly valuable, owing to the fact that each species is illustrated. This work is limited to the northern United States and Canada. For the study of the flora of the Southern and Western States the works of Chapman and Coulter respectively, were recommended. For the study of the flora of many states, counties and regions of limited area, many monographs and special works have been written. As a complete systematic work on the flora of the world of both cryptogamic and phanerogamic botany, Engler & Prantl's "Die Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien" was suggested.

The various ways of mounting and preserving specimens were next considered, and were illustrated with specimens in the Martindale Herbarium (this having been the extensive herbarium of the late Thomas Martindale, Camden, N. J.). Although the most laborious, the method of attaching the specimens to herbarium sheets by means of mucilaged paper was considered the most satisfactory. If the specimens are glued to the paper, which method is still sometimes practised, insects are likely to attack the specimens unless an antiseptic (as salicylic acid) has been added to the glue.

The importance of destroying and keeping out insects in the specimens collected was dwelt upon, and it was shown that many collectors lose their specimens by not treating them promptly with insecticides. The most efficient way to protect the specimens is by spraying them with a hand atomizer, with an alcoholic solution of arsenic and corrosive sublimate.

(7) On the excursion to Overbrook the feature that was especially noted was the inter-relation of plants with reference to the foliage. The observation was made that in many plants possessing short stems, as the Hepatica Hepatica (L.) Karst. (noble liverwort), Veronica officinalis L. (common speedwell), Glecoma hedracea L. (ground ivy), Lysimachia Nummularia L. (moneywort), the leaves were simple, entire and but slightly lobed. Likewise in more or less diminutive plants the lowermost leaves, or those with short petioles, as in Sanguinaria Canadensis L. (bloodroot), Viola palmata L. and Viola obliqua Hill., they were nearly entire or spread out so that the lamina was almost parallel with the earth's surface. While in plants having petioles from 8 to 12 inches in length, the leaves were markedly lobed as in blood root; and in the violas, somewhat of a hopper shape, or in some cases three or five or even more lobed. In cases where this accommodation in nature is not made the leaves become etiolated, as is frequently observed where there is a rank growth of Smilacina racemosa Desf., and Polyganatum biflorum Ell. (the Solomon seals) or of the violets. In plants about a foot high, the lower leaves are nearly entire and more or less rounded in outline, while the uppermost leaves are dissected and more or less linear in outline as in Geranium maculatum L. (Cranesbill), certain of the violets, many compositæ, etc. In some cases the leaves are lanceolate and whorled as in Medeola Virginiana L. (Indian cucumber root), Lysimachia quadrifolia L. (whorled loosetrife), while in other instances the upper stem leaves may be few in number or entirely wanting, as in alumroot, rattlesnake-weed, etc.

It thus appears that there is not only a metamorphosis and adaptive arrangement of the leaves on each plant, but a similar

adaptation among the various associated plants, so that all of the leaves on a single plant, as well as all the plants of a colony receive their share of light. It was further observed that in plants which were still taller (1 to 3 feet in height) the leaves were much dissected and in some cases very compound, as in black snake root, early meadow rue, the umbelliferæ, etc., so that while these plants receive their share of light, the more diminutive ones are not unduly shaded.

Then, too, it was observed that in the arrangement of the leaves of shrubs (as in Viburnum prunifolium L., Lindera benzoin, Blume, or spice bush, various species of Cornus) as well as in trees (as in Juglans nigra L., or black walnut, Fraxinus species, or the ashes) there is such a fitting arrangement of leaves and branches that there is not a single plant in the woods but receives a considerable amount of light.

This is still more striking when we come to consider the magnificent forest trees of this region, in their relation to the shrubs and smaller trees as well as herbaceous plants, where the trunks are without branches for a considerable distance, in some instances at a height of more than 50 feet, as in tulip poplar, various species of oaks and of ash.

(8) The excursion to Haddonfield, N. J., was one of the most interesting of the series on account of the difference in the flora here from that met with on previous occasions. The white swamp honeysuckle (Rhododendron viscosum, Torr.) was in its prime and quite abundant, while the sheep-laurel (Kalmia angustifolia, L.) and laurel magnolia (Magnolia glauca, L.) were partly in flower. Main attention was given, however, to the examination of the distinguishing characteristics of the rushes (Juncaceæ), sedges (Cyperaceæ) and grasses (Gramineæ). The rushes are characterized by possessing nearly cylindrical stems, which are more or less porous on account of the large intercellular spaces, and panicled flowers which are somewhat liliaceous in structure. There are but two genera represented in this section, viz.: Juncus, of which there are numerous species, and Juncoides, which is found early in the spring flowering with the Hepatica, Sanguinaria, etc. The sedges possess usually a more or less triangular stem, the leaves being distributed according to the one-third arrangement. In the grasses the stems are usually hollow, the stipulæ closely surround the stem, producing what is known as the ligule, and the leaves correspond to the one-half arrangement. Among the common sedges noted were representatives of the genera: Cyperus, Scirpus, Carex, etc. The grasses have far the largest number of representatives, and among some of the genera noted were Panicum, Anthoxanthum, Agrostis, Calamagrostis, Holcus, Danthonia, etc.

(9) One of the features of the flora which was especially noted on the trip to Willow Grove was the production of abnormal excrescences or galls on the leaves and twigs of the oaks, hickories and Ericaceous plants. In a number of cases, in the leaves of hickory which were examined several stages in the life history of the insect causing this excrescence were easily followed. The female insect stings the young or growing stem and leaf, *i. e.*, deposits its eggs in the parenchymatic or growing tissues and in some unknown way causes the plant to develop successive layers of cells around the egg. In these cells are stored by the plant starch and tannin. The starch is formed in cells near the egg and the latter as it develops feeds upon this nourishment. At the periphery there is formed gallic acid and later tannic acid. The insect undergoes all its transformations in the gall and finally at maturity emerges as a fully developed winged insect. The differences in the different galls formed on different species and in some cases on different parts of the same plant were pointed out. The time of maturity of the different species of insects producing the different galls also varies considerably, from several weeks to many months. The life history of some of the species also appears to be a rather complicated one.

(10) On the last excursion, which was to the Upper Wissahickon, a number of miscellaneous subjects were taken up. An interesting feature of this locality is some of the trees found on the lawns and grounds of various private owners. Among these was noted the linden, with its peculiar inflorescence, which consists of a bract from the middle of the mid-rib, of which a cyme is produced. The European linden is distinguished from the American linden in that the latter has a number of petal-like scales among the stamens, usually one opposite each of the petals. In one of the Japanese oaks the metamorphosis in leaves in the same plant was well exemplified. Most of the leaves were pinnately-cleft except near the top of the branches, where the leaves varied in shape from partly cleft to linear lanceolate and were also longer than the other leaves. A Liriodendron, or tulip

poplar, was observed, the trunk of which, though not as tall as those found at Overbrook, was between fifteen and twenty feet in circumference. Other trees of particular interest were the walnuts, chestnuts and magnolias

The subject of pollenation was illustrated in a number of the plants found. A snail was found at a considerable height on one of the leaves of Lysimachia quadrifolia, and it was pointed out that this accords with the view of Delpino that snails might assist in the work of cross pollenation. The flowers of the Partridge berry (Mitchella repens L.) were found still in good condition as on a previous trip, and the peculiar dimorphic characteristics pointed out, *i. e.*, in one flower the style is exserted and the stamens included, and in the other the stamens are exserted and the style is included. Moreover, there is a difference in the tissues of the pistil and pollen grains, so that close fertilization here, as in the Primulas, is impossible.

The flowers of the several species of Plantain were used to illustrate the proterogynous development of flowers, *i. e.*, when the pistil matures before the stamen of the same flower. At the lower part of the spike the fruit was maturing; further up the stamens were present without any anthers; still higher the exserted stamens with adhering anthers were present; above these the flowers had only the pistil developed, and at the top of the spike buds alone were to be observed.

The fertilization in the Labiatae, or mint family, was beautifully observed in the Motherwort (Leonurus Cardiaca L.), which was in its prime.

CLASS HISTORY, 1901, P. C. P.

By James Stuart Jetton.

"History is necessary to Divines."—Watts.

Before entering upon a work so vastly important we have found it convenient to give a few comparatively important dates of the past century.

England made peace with the United States	1814
Fall of Napoleon	1815
Naples and Sicily were taken	1816

In 1898, upon the first day of October, the Class of 1901 assembled in the halls of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, for the purpose of obtaining a complete pharmaceutical education, and, incidentally, the degree P.D. The Class which we represent is noted for the many important events which have characterized our existence as a student body. We are graduates of the largest and oldest college of pharmacy in the world. We have witnessed the re-election of William McKinley as President of the United States; we have assisted in the election of Victor Clyde Michels as President of the Class "1901;" we have watched with regret the dying of the century in which was founded our *Alma Mater*, yet welcomed with pleasure the dawning of the new, which fittingly represents the progressiveness of this institution. Battles have been fought and victories won (one relating to football) of which we will tell you.

Upon the afternoon of October 1, 1898, as the College clock struck one, the first lecture was announced which marks the beginning of the Class history. Dean Remington delivered a brief and appropriate address of welcome; as no organization had then been effected the response came in the nature of a continuous applause. Just then the Dean stretched forth his mighty hand and, as a natural result, silence prevailed. The duties of the Class were then announced. After carefully surveying the mass of intellect which confronted him, Professor Remington decided that no extra professional conveyance would be needed in the transportation of these geniuses over the royal road to P.D.

The dignity of the individuals was maintained for several weeks until a very amusing incident was related by Professor Lowe, when they grew boisterous, and not until he had said "Come, come, gentlemen," was order restored.

The organization of the Rip Van Winkle Club marks a distinct epoch in the history of the Class. Among more prominent members of this distinguished body were Eckels, Garber, Kraus and Collins, who occupied the highest position in their class (the seats being elevated toward the rear). They slumbered peacefully for two years, with occasional

dreams of fairy lands, answering instinctively when "doctor" was mentioned, and smiling with admiration upon the diploma which they were about to obtain.

> But alas! they awoke; 'twas then too late
> To find it an idle dream.
> For the mind is dull that slumbers,
> And things are not just what they seem.

Readers of college literature will appreciate the fact that no class history is complete without the record of a "class rush." The Class of 1900 have told you how they defeated "1901," giving the names of prominent officers, and other details. The result being naturally in their favor, in giving a report of the American side of the battle, you will readily see that the foreign reports of the number killed or wounded have been greatly exaggerated. Several days previous to the contest, which occurred October 23, 1899, small skirmishes were held between the two opposing forces in different parts of the College building. When the news came at last from an official source that upon the date above mentioned the Class of 1900 would force a line across the hallway, preventing, if possible, our entrance to the laboratories and lecture-rooms, this announcement assailed too strongly the Class motto of 1901, "Equal rights to all, irrespective of sex," and war was declared, officers appointed and volunteers called for. When the number enlisted had reached 100, they proceeded to Eleventh and Cherry, where the line of battle was formed and troops ordered forward. Upon reaching the College building a brief consultation was held among the officers of "1901" to decide as to the best method of removing the obstruction which now blocked our entrance. A continuous chain was soon formed along the corridor, and the men of 1900 were passed along with such ease and rapidity that it was found difficult to estimate the exact number of captives until they had reached the iron gates, where a special delegation of "1901" was found ready to receive and entertain them until the remainder of their comrades could arrive; this, was, however, not long; officers and privates were mounted alike, "as with the servant, so with the master." During the excitement which prevailed, the streets were crowded with anxious spectators. Carts, cars and carriages were stopped. An ambulance, in the nature of a patrol wagon, soon appeared upon the scene, and a number of students were arrested for blocking the streets, and hurried away to the "Palace of Justice" where the "English" doth abide, and where the "filter market" doth remain cornered forever. A brief hearing was given before the Magistrate, and, after a short lecture by his Majesty, the gallant warriors were sent home proud of their Class, and the victory they had won. This marks the close of the civil war between 1900 and 1901.

Upon our return to the College, October 1, 1900, many pleasant faces were missing. Among them was that of Professor Ryan, whose connection with the College had been of such a nature as to endear him to the entire student body, especially the Class of "1901." Professors LaWall and Cook, whose work cannot be too highly praised, were appointed as his successors.

Professor Moerk assumed charge of the analytical laboratory in '99, and represents the "Crownless head of an absolute monarchy." Professor Stroup succeeded Professor Moerk as Quiz Master in Chemistry, and whose greatest delight is in exams where a man has to tell more than he knows in words he can't spell. The organization of the Zeta Phi Class Society was effected at the beginning of our third year, and social work among the students was soon begun. Class officers were elected: President Victor Clyde Michels; Vice President, Edwin Mason Murphey, Secretary, Miss Florence Fegley; Treasurer, Otto Louis Kraus.

The meetings throughout the year were well conducted and exceedingly interesting, one hour each week being devoted to the report of Class news and a musical and literary program arranged alternately with an occasional address from one of the professors. The Class reception eclipsed all others, Herbert H. Highfield being chairman of the social committee, the young ladies of the class having charge of the decorations, which were arranged most attractively. An address was delivered by the oldest graduate, and the first Vice-President of the College, William J. Jenks, in which he encouraged the members of 1901 and 1902 in their class work and welcomed those of 1903 who were about to enter the difficult, but pleasant road leading to their chosen profession.

Through the influence and wealth (?) of "Zeta Phi" was organized the greatest football team in the history of the College. Two engagements were played and the games won (one). Besides our success in the athletic field, the musical talent of many individuals was also evinced, when the announcement was made that a photograph would be taken of the Mandolin, Guitar

and Glee Club. John Philip Wolfinger is the recognized leader, and has become prominent in local musical circles by the rendition of his exquisite Mandolin solos. Among the invited guests at one of his recent recitals were, John Philip Wolfinger, John P. Wolfinger, J. Philip Wolfinger, J. P. Wolfinger. Michels and Raser also possess an appreciable musical talent, and upon their return from the Academy on one occasion they were questioned as to their favorite composer, when Michels replied, Choppin (Chopin) to be sure; Raser said, "what's the matter with Shakspere." (Exit)

After remaining with us for two years Sprague decided that suffering humanity required his services in the medical world and consequently matriculated at Jefferson, in 1900; he will soon contribute to Professor Remington's rare collection of illegible and incompatible prescriptions.

Stever and Stoudt have also been studying Anatomy at one of the near-by theatres, prospective to the study of medicine.

French took a course in commercial training which is given (extra) at the College and which advertises "book keeping a specialty." He soon became proficient in the art, and his collection of borrowed books has steadily increased.

In Batavia, N. Y., or thereby, upon the memorable night of December 5, 1878 the clock struck twelve, and Earl H. Cone began to cry simultaneously. Like Linnea it was first thought that he should be educated for the ministry; later developments however proved that his talents did not follow this direction. While yet a boy he became fond of "fencing" and spent several years acquiring this art (while on the farm).

No student is more familiar with "A Story of Kentucky Hempfields" than our gifted friend, F. Otis Lewis. His fondness for blooded horses during his early life led him to visit the races which occur annually at Louisville, Lexington and other noted tracks. In the fall of '98 he received a "sure tip on the winner" and there placed his entire purse. When the exciting race began, he watched with anxious eyes, only to see his horse finish at second place. Not being interested in Kentucky politics, or prize fights, he returned to the home of his childhood, and has since led a quiet, unassuming life, giving words of advice to young men, and writing political phrases with an occasional drift toward morality.

William Rinker was born at Hellertown, Pa., at a time which history fails to record, and has been heard to speak of his birthplace in monosyllables. He is popularly known as "rummy," owing to his abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

Jacob S. Picking comes from Somerset, Pa., and represents the "Pickings" of that place.

Bell is a familiar name to every schoolboy. The "Bell" to whom we refer is not Peter Bell, of whom Wadsworth speaks as being an extremely prosaic man; but our own "Robert Nevins," whose intellect and shrewdness is compared only with that of the "Boy Orator," who bears the distinction of being a native of the same state (Nebraska). To give a complete biography of each individual we should use the words of Pope, "What history of toil could I declare," so we shall be confined to class history exclusively.

The visit to the laboratories of Smith, Kline & French Co. was anticipated with a very great degree of pleasure. Long before the hour had arrived for the doors to open, the crowd of students had assembled at the entrance of the extensive laboratories, giving appropriate yells dedicated to the hospitable firm whose guests we were to be. The doors were opened promptly at 9 o'clock, the Class was arranged in sections of fifteen, each guided by one or more representatives of the various departments. The forenoon was spent in viewing the manufacture of pharmaceutical, chemical and food products. Shortly before 12 o'clock the alarm of fire was given, and the demonstration of the ability to control flames was made by the well equipped Smith, Kline & French Co.'s fire department; immediately following was the well received announcement that dinner had been prepared for the entire student body, and was now ready to be served. From the many comments which came in response, it might be supposed that this was by far the most important hour of the occasion. We were conducted to the large dining-rooms, connected with the laboratories, which were tastefully decorated in white and blue; this alone was to us significant of the word "Welcome." All were soon seated, and with very few preliminary remarks were doing justice to the elegant repast. During the third course an attempt was made to photograph the Class as they sat at the table; this proved unsuccessful, however, owing to the fact that Van Gilder and Collins were sitting opposite and near the centre of the table, one with a tongue sandwich in either hand, the other holding up a menu card to see what was next. Professor Lowe

acted as toastmaster upon this occasion, and on behalf of the Class of 1901 thanked our hosts for the courteous invitation to visit their establishment, and expressed appreciation for the delightful manner in which we were entertained. Professor Remington asked to be excused (after finishing the last course) on account of having an important engagement at the College. Toasts were then responded to by other members of the Faculty and praises sang to the name of "Neil Burgess" cigars as the clouds of smoke ascended.

All then left with a solemn vow
(Although they did not use it now)
Should the occasion soon demand
"Eskay's Food" would be the only brand.

An invitation extended to the Class by Whitall, Tatum & Co., to visit their glass works at Millville, N. J., and remain their guests to dinner upon the day, January 23d, was received with much pleasure, every student being familiar with their sterling business qualities, the large plans upon which they operate, and their delightful manner of entertaining which has characterized similar outings given to previous graduating classes of P.C.P. A special train was provided for our transportation to and from Millville, leaving Camden promptly at 9 A.M.

The rapidly approaching examinations were soon forgotten, every face wore a smile of perfect contentment and pleasure, especially those of Highfield, Garber, Strathie and Hoffert, who were the escorts of our accomplished "Co-eds." Our destiny was soon reached, and the sightseeing begun. Never had the sun shone more brightly, nor the day seemed fairer than upon this occasion, not only did Millville welcome the Class of "1901," but all nature seemed to smile and bow to these sons of Æsculapias. The furnaces were in full blast, and no detail was left unattended which would in any way interfere with the success of the occasion. Many amusing incidents were noticed—among them was Stoudt, displaying his usual amount of cheek by trying to blow a carboy on the end of a solid iron rod. Harris was found hesitating about going into the "graduating" room, as he had not finished his thesis. The fiery furnace was a thing heard of, but never before seen, MacFadden made several attempts to photograph it in order to compare it with others which he expects to visit. The morning hours passed quickly. At 12 o'clock we were ushered into the Women's Christian Temperance Union Hall, where we were treated to a sumptuous repast prepared by the ladies of Millville. Only one glance at the tasteful decorations and one taste of the inviting food was necessary to convince us that the entire arrangement was under the careful supervision of Millville's fair daughters.

Professor Remington was the inspiring toastmaster, Messrs. Taylor and Thorpe responded for Whitall, Tatum & Co., (Mr. Bacon being too full for utterance), President Michels and Roland H. French spoke the sentiment of the Class in thanking our hosts, not forgetting the ladies, for our delightful trip. Professors LaWall and Cook responded for P.C.P. in a few well chosen words. The inspection of the works was resumed in the afternoon, and continued with increasing interest until the hour had arrived for our departure.

Cards were the chosen form of amusement on our return trip, the game of "hearts" was sought by many "but few were chosen." Never had any day been more enjoyed nor appreciation more deeply felt than that expressed to Whitall Tatum & Co. by the Class of "1901." This was the conclusion of all pleasure trips previous to examinations.

On March 30th an invitation was accepted to visit the bacteriological laboratories of H. K. Mulford & Co. This, like previous trips, was greatly enjoyed and possessed the additional advantage of having occurred after the burden of finals had been removed. The swiftly passing days were spent in a final effort for success, and having succeeded we come before you to-night. It is eminently befitting that before all is over, we should pay a parting tribute to our honored President, Howard B. French, whose appreciation of the Class of "1901" was shown by the presentation of a beautiful loving cup, and whose ambition has been to make this, the first class of the twentieth century, excel all others. How he has succeeded we leave you to judge.

The sands are running low, the doors are closing, as we pass beneath the portals we hear the words of our foster mother giving us her blessing and wishing us God speed.

Nearly 100 years ago the graduating class of P.C.P. sent out to the profession its three members; 100 years later the number to go forth has increased more than thirty-fold. The small organization at the beginning of the nineteenth century has developed into a renowned institution of learning at the beginning of the twentieth. The century which has witnessed such progress as the world never before has known, likewise has seen this institution go steadily forward

until she acknowledges no superior among the allied institutions in all the land. It seems but proper that on looking back over her career and turning our gaze to years yet to come the members of "1901" should feel a deep thankfulness in being among those enrolled under the "Blue and White." Their history as a Class you have heard to-day. Their history as individuals is yet to be made; but when, in future years, you hear, as you surely will, of their performing any deed that is noble or participating in any work calculated to promote the interests of their fellowmen, remember that the spirit which promoted these deeds was nourished with a fostering care within the walls of P.C.P., which, to-day, we leave forever; yes, forever.

CLASS PROPHECY.

By Alexander John Strathie.

After having successfully taken my degree at the P.C.P. I started a pharmacy in the busiest section of the city. I was somewhat surprised when a gentleman came into my store whom I recognized at once as my old class-mate Goodyear, of hard rubber fame. After a short talk about old times, he asked me if I had any aluminum strips, as his airship had broken in a vital spot. I hunted around a little while, came across some, and being a druggist of a very accommodating nature (as all druggists are) I offered to help him. He accepted my offer, and in a short time he was ready to start. Then he suggested that I take a trip with him around the world, taking five minute stops at almost every town that we thought would be interesting. Goodyear said he would give me one day to secure a good manager; it was rather short notice, but pharmacists being generally quick, I secured one.

We started on our way on January 1, 1920, but before getting into the airship, I was again surprised to find that it had been manufactured by Liebert and Shafer, manufacturing farm assistants, Pumpkinville, N. J., a full line of farm implements, etc. Our first stop was at Shenkleville, named after the hero, Mr. A. P. Shenkle. In case you should not know in what capacity he is a hero, I will inform you that he saved nine lives from asphyxiation. He pulled a cat out of a room filled with coal gas. Watson is with him; that's a leather medal for his help in bringing back those lives to consciousness. He used his old stand-by "Moxie."

We passed on next to Louisville, Kentucky, where we found Lewis reciting "Pickett's charge at Gettysburg" to his horse as it started in the race. Is it any wonder that the horse came in first? And who was that riding it? Harris; well! well! we always knew he was inclined to be jocular, but did not know he had any liking for the jockey business. I rather thought he would be a cook, and we would see him mashing potatoes in some restaurant. We left the Blue Grass State, and journeyed back to Pittsburg, where we could not tell one person from another because of coal dust. Fortunately it rained while we were there, and we were able to discern the faces of Pflieger and Schneider. From their conversation, I judged they were in a great scheme to blow up a bank. This is part of their conversation: "Now Pflieger, you vas come vith me once, and we take von of dem Hydrogen generators, and ve plow up dat banks," and Pflieger remembering how hydrogen explodes when mixed with air, (from experience in chemical laboratory) says, "That is von goot scheme and ve vill proceed as soon as dot moon gone down" Well, the moon went down and Pflieger was just on the point of lighting a match when a hand was laid on his shoulder and a voice "Come with me, all two of you." On seeing paper next morning (by the way its name, "The Sunday School Help," T. W. Penrose, editor—up to his old tricks of giving a poor paper for good money), the first thing we saw in large type: "Big capture of two men attempting to blow up a bank." We were anxious to hear the outcome of it, and proceeded to the court next day. Who should be chief witness but our old friend French, and the judge we recognized as Garber, he in turn recognizing the prisoners to two years imprisonment and to repeat, Diethyl, sulphone, ethyl, methyl and methane, twenty times a minute, and told them it was a light sentence. I asked after Papa Garber's health and he said he was very well, and when I asked after the children he said all of them are well except HO_{16} and he had croup last night. Leaving Pittsburg we

went to San Francisco. The first sight that greeted our eyes was a large sign, as follows : "If you want to go to Hawaii just buy your ticket here and then walk till you come to the docks, where you will find water and a ship marked 'Chloral.' Our rates are ten miles per day, single trip seven miles per day, we go $50.00 is to Hawaia as $100.00 is to Manila." Out of curiosity I went to the ticket office and who should be punching the tickets but Skillman. I asked him who wrote the sign, and he said he did it that morning. That was enough for me ; he did not have any snakes drawn on the sign, but I imagine he saw some, and also saw Professor Moerck in the chemical laboratory, as is indicated by his attempts at proportions. We next went to a little island down the coast, and found Ziegler and Cone; they had heard from someone, or read from a dime novel, that a ship loaded with gold had gone down near there. Now you may ask what that has to do with their being there ; well, this is what they told me: Knowing as we do that Nitro Hydrochloric Acid will dissolve gold we propose to empty some in the ocean, and after having given time to dissolve the gold, we will take the solution (that is, the water of the ocean) precipitate the gold chloride, and we will be rich men in about a week. I wished them success and passed on to Manila where I saw Musser, Klopp, Lacey and Graham. They had been sent there by the U. S. Government to see what the condition of the weather was there, and also to examine and make an analysis of the air. Here is a corner of their reports: The air contains birds of all kinds, leaves and dust when the wind blows, also all kinds of insects. We all know that the air here contains Hydrogen, Nitrogen and Oxygen, quite a difference isn't it? Mr. Rinker was standing with sword by his side, addressing some soldiers on a hot day, the air at that time was a deep blue. Leaving there we went to China and on arriving at Pekin noticed a sign reading Luebert & Saul, Druggists. Both had grown queues, and looked like Chinamen. We then passed on to Japan ; here we met Highfield looking as if he had lost his best and only friend. I asked him what the trouble was, and he said he had lost his mustache and had hunted half around the globe to find it. Hoping he would find it, for it was a handsome one, we left him and went to India, where we found Mr. Leib in the garb of a missionary preaching temperance; at his side was Mr. Boesch, supposed to be singing hymns, but I noticed standing a little in front of him a beautiful Indian princess and unconsciously he started singing "I'd leave my happy profession for you," "Because I love you," and she sang back "When you ain't got no money, you needn't come around," and straightway Boesch passed the hat through the audience. We pass on and find in an unpretentious hut, two people whom they have converted, they are Misses Fegley and Eppler, who now dispense quinine from their hut to relieve the suffering natives from malaria. We were very sorry to hear of the famine, but as we passed through Calcutta, we saw a young man leaving. I thought the famine would stop there; the young man happened to be Headings, who was the cause of the famine by his eating so much. We journeyed on to St. Petersburg, Russia, and as we needed some tonic after our rapid travelling, went into a drug store and on entering found Murphy dispensing "Murphy's teething cordial," which has been tried by the maker, not on himself, but on his children; he says he has been married five years. We next arrived at Berlin, where we found Schmerker, professor of Materia Medica, in a large University with Professor Lowe as his assistant. While there a fire occurred; being a large one, we hastened to see where it was; we arrived in time to see the name of the firm, Hoffert & Stout. I don't mean the other one, I mean B. F. Stout. I saw Hoffert and he told me in confidence that finances were low and the place was insured in full, he did not assign any reason for the fire, but I drew my conclusions. They made football teams and suits to order.

Paris next called our attention and here we saw St. Jacques growing hyacinths for Canada, and talking with some gay Parisians. While there we met Austock, peddling peanuts and pretzels, followed by McClintock with an organ and monkey. As we were very hungry we went into a hotel and were struck with the beautiful music rendered during the meal. We asked the clerk who the musicians were ; he said they were four minstrels from the United States. I went nearer to get a good look at them and who should it be but Wolfinger and Sheffer, playing the mandolin, Shannon the banjo, and Michels the guitar. Jetton, one of the most successful members of our class as a pharmacist, was also seen there. The secret of his success lay in the fact that he, not being able to marry the lady of his choice, whom he met at Smith, Kline & French during our college term, had gone into business with more than usual vigor to drive out sad thoughts of her, she having

married a man from the rainy State. After leaving Paris, we went to Spain, and were greatly surprised to learn on our arrival at Madrid, that McFadden, another member of our illustrious class, had been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for making love to the Queen. We knew from experience that he was a great ladies' man, and made love to the best young ladies that were in Philadelphia from '98 to '01, viz., those belonging to the Class of '01, but did not think when he was rejected, he would go to Spain, and aspire to the hand of the first lady of the land. The only information we could get regarding him was, that he had when captured tied over his heart with blue and white ribbon a picture, and on the picture the initials M. H. Is it any wonder he went to Spain? We next went to Egypt at Cairo; we saw a gentleman who looked like Steever, but with his beard we could scarcely tell who it was. It was not long before we were convinced as to his identity, for just in front of him was a gate, to go through which you had to pay a small sum of money. This gentleman walked through without being seen, and was just entering a museum, when the guard called him back; he then came back with the money in his hand, and said, I forgot about this, but was just going to turn around when you called; we knew at once it was Honest John. Our next stopping place was Jerusalem, where we saw Levi Van Gilder, selling drugs below cost and making 50 per cent. profit.

From there we went to South Africa; the war being over, there had been a great rush to the gold fields. Arriving at Cape Town, we saw four men loaded with provisions, also a mowing machine; they said they were going to cut gold off the gold fields. I asked where they were from and they gave me their names and addresses: Robert Bell, Nebraska; Harry Alden, Maine; T. H. Boysen, New Jersey; H. R. Converse, Pennsylvania. I introduced myself and we shook hands. I then asked Bell why he was going after gold, he said he was very sorry to go back on the man from Nebraska (meaning William Jennings Bryan), but he thought gold was worth more than silver. At that I gave him a hearty grasp of the hand and wished them success and told them they had better take picks and shovels instead of a mowing machine as gold did not grow like grass. You see Bell did not know the difference, as he had always been a silver man. We were just leaving there when who should we run across, but McClurg and Kraus, whom I recognized at once; Kraus said he was going as Treasurer of Pretoria till he made enough money to get back to the United States, and McClurg said he was sent by the U. S. Government as Consul to Cape Town. We left there and went to Australia, our first stop being Melbourne, where we saw a sign reading, Geo. Fischer and Harry Gliem, contractors and builders. We went and spoke to them and asked how they came to be in that business; they said that there was no money in the drug business, they thought they would try building, they both said they had started at the bottom of the ladder and you all know where the bottom is in building. They informed us that Davis had been playing Sappho there a few weeks previous, but had not met with success (he is now eating grapes, so that he can suck seed). I also found out he had married a lady of wealth, 6 feet tall (look at Davis). From Melbourne we went to Sydney, and seeing a drug store in a prominent place we went in, and were confronted by a head just above the counter. We could not tell who it was, but as we went forward the owner of it stood up on a box, and we knew at once it was little Tommy Ryan. We went behind the counter to shake hands with him, as he could not reach over it; he told us he was learning the business over with Mr. Arthur Post. They had passed the exams at the P.C.P., but thought they did not know enough and after studying four years at Cornell, they decided to go to Australia, and as the country is quite new, they thought they could learn new things there. Our next stop was at New Zealand, where we found Nauss and Picking making money from railroads. We had not stood talking long when a whistle blew. They said there was a deal of importance going on that day, and they would have to leave us. About half an hour later we saw our two classmates going along on a hand car, and from their tools they had with them I should judge they were going to lay some tracks. We were just leaving New Zealand, when who should we see but Fleming, he said he was taking a trip for his health. He excused himself for a minute, and brought his hair dresser and travelling companion to see us and introduced him as Mr. C. H. Texter.

We next struck South America. Our first stop was Buenos Ayres and as we walked along on one of the streets we saw four men, who happened to be Robert McDermott, Paul K. Boltz, Fred'k J. Benner and E. E. Barnett. They said they were out for a walk; it seemed to me the walking was enforced. Leaving there, we went to Val-

paraiso. On entering the town, we saw a policeman standing on the corner of the street; we asked him who was Mayor of the city, he said that W. C. Wolfer was put in that office one year before. We both handed him some small change, whereupon he took out pencil and paper and gave us his address as follows: Luther K. Rhoads, corner of Dollars and Cents Streets. He also told us there were two others on the force he would like us to see and talk to, viz.: Geo. W. Roberts and F. P. Houston, but we did not want to meet anyone else living on Dollars and Cents Streets.

On our arrival at Rio Janeiro, we were surprised to see on one of the streets, a second hand store under the combined management of H. F. Mauger and F. A. Brenner. We passed on to Maracaibo and there met three old friends viz.: J. D. Luddy, C. C. Doan and Paul Eckels, the last named was hired to signal trains with that vest of his. I asked J. D. Luddy what he was doing and he said nothing. I then asked Doan what he was doing, and he said he was helping Luddy. We then passed on to Cuba, finding that island very prosperous under Uncle Sam's rule, and of course where prosperity is there will be bright minds; we therefore expected to find some of our former classmates there. The first person we met in Havana was R. W. Scott, and he said he was Governor-General of Cuba, but oh! well, Scott said it. We thought Spears would not be far away, and our thoughts were correct, for walking along with his head in the air came the gentleman in question. We hailed him and as he came forward we saw a very happy expression on his face. On inquiry we found that it was due to the fact that he had just learned of a wonderful discovery. A Spanish doctor had just published an account that he had found a spring of water which would allay the pangs of one-sided affection (maybe he needed it).

Passing from there we came to Florida and were pleased to find ourselves in the States once more. At Key West we saw L. V. Collins peddling peanuts and getting customers by that sweet laugh and whistle of his.

Chicago next called our attention and here we saw a very familiar name over a shoemaker's shop, G. C. Hubler. We went in to see him and after talking over old times we were informed by him that he had been thinking out a scheme and was now going to put it in operation. He proposed making extra strong shoes and selling them to students going to the P.C.P., as they wore out so many going up and down stairs. We thought he would meet with success.

Leaving him we went to New York. As I had contracted a bad cold that day, I stepped into a drug store and asked for a bottle of cough syrup. The label on the bottle read, "Guaranteed to cure a cold in one day." Prepared by Cather & Converse. The names seemed familiar, but I could not think that a 1901 boy would put anything like that on a label. Still it was proved to be the case. Well, that syrup cured me in one day, but not the same day that I started taking it. We passed on and were just going across Fifth Avenue, when we recognized our old friend R. M. Eddy driving down as if he owned the town. He had a hammer and was driving nails. We had not gone far before we saw two gentlemen looking worried and appeared to be strangers in New York. As we went forward they called us and asked us where the other side of the street was. We told them and they said we were just over there and a man told us it was over here. Their names were A. C. Bender and A. G. Fischer. I cannot prophesy anything for them. Leaving them we went to a restaurant and were waited on by E. A. Dunn. We went from there to Central Park and recognized J. J. MacPhee and J. S. Stoudt in the baboon cage. Leaving New York we started for home. On our arrival at Broad Street Station we saw two old friends viz.: Urffer, porter, and C. H. Reynolds running the elevator. From there we went to Manyunk and met J. C. Hoffman who has troubles of his own. He's married. We also found another married man there, viz., J. C. Schooley.

Camden next called our attention and of course we found J. B. Tingle there driving a hack, and two squares away H. G. Collins in policeman's dress. Coming back into the world again we found W. C. Rogers walking up and down Chestnut Street dressed in the latest style and swinging his gold-headed cane as of old.

In a prominent part of the city we found Metcalf and little Billy Raser, in business. But Raser is found wandering round Twenty-fifth and Spring Garden Streets. We thought his business would go to ruin.

Knerr is still in the city, but he has enough to do to take care of the babies.

After thanking Mr. Goodyear for his kindness and saying good bye, etc., I went to my store and found everything had been in such a prosperous condition that I sold out and will now retire.

PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS—JULY MEETING.

By Frederick T. Gordon, Recording Secretary.

In spite of the hot weather of Friday, there was a good attendance at the July Meeting of the P.A.R.D. and considerable business of importance received attention.

In the report of the Executive Committee, it was recommended that the resignations of Messrs. L. Genois, E. C. Warg, J. A. Wamsley, C. R. Keeney, E. Jungmann and G. T. Lambert be accepted.

A check for $23.03 was turned into the treasury from the "Foodigest Company." A vote of thanks was passed for the Foodigest Company and the check accepted. Comment was made that since the pushing of "Foodigests" by advertising, the "Ripans Company" had become more liberal in their dealings with druggists, therefore members were urged to help along the sale of "Foodigests," as they would thereby help both themselves and the P.A.R.D.

The Committee on "Telephones" presented a report, through Mr. S. W. Strunk, stating that in obedience to their instructions of last meeting they had waited on the manager of the Keystone Telephone Company and had presented the demand of the P.A.R.D. for 25 per cent. commissions on pay stations in drug stores, but that the manager had replied that the company could not grant this demand. Nothing had been heard from the Bell Company in regard to free call daily and extra commissions. In presenting this report, Mr. Strunk said that the Committee had been badly handicapped in its work by the fact that over 300 druggists had already signed contracts with the Keystone Company for telephones in their stores either at 10 per cent. commission or, in many cases, none at all, and that unless these could be induced to cancel their contracts, there was little use for the P.A.R.D. to try to get 25 per cent. commission, as the company would point to these contracts as evidence that 10 per cent. was satisfactory to many druggists. A spirited discussion followed this report; Messrs. Perry, Rehfuss, Strunk, Stiles and others participating. It was decided to send out notices at once asking all druggists to cancel all former contracts and to stand firm for 25 per cent. commission; if this was done, then the P.A.R.D. could act with prospect of success.

The report of the P.A.R.D. delegates to the recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association was presented by the chairman, Mr. J. C. Perry. In it, mention was made of the prominent part taken by Philadelphia members and the good work done in the adoption of the Worcester plan and the continuation, of the work of "County Organization," Mr. Stiles being continued at the head of the committee on this work. Reference was made to the report read by the President of the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board, particularly that portion on prosecutions for adulterations. Tincture of iodine, an article made by the retail druggists, was found almost invariably of U.S.P. strength, while oil of santalwood, an article bought from jobbers, was in most cases not up to U.S.P. requirements, this indicating, according to the speaker, that while the retail druggists of the State were almost all honest in their own preparations, they should be more careful in examining goods they purchased from wholesale firms, and he recommended frequent examination of purchases.

The pecuniary and professional gains to be made by manufacturing and pushing the National Formulary preparations among physicians were also referred to, with an appeal to members to devote more time to such work and less to patent medicines. Mr. Stiles also spoke of the efficient work done at the State meeting and the pleasant features of the entertainments offered members.

The amendment offered by the By-Law Committee, changing Article III of the Constitution to permit registered pharmacists in the retail drug business as "owners, managers or clerks" to become members was then brought up for vote. After an earnest discussion, in which the sentiment of the meeting was shown to be in favor of doing all possible for drug clerks, the proposed amendment was voted down, as it was thought best to confine membership to actual owners, as giving the P.A.R.D. stronger claims for recognition as representing the actual drug business of Philadelphia.

Mr. White, of the Phenyo-Caffein Company, was introduced, and spoke for a few minutes on the "Worcester Plan," and the encouragement given to it by the active

work of the P. A. R. D. in its favor. He was warm in praise of this Association for its leadership in this work, and predicted general adoption of the "Worcester Plan" before many years.

NEW BUSINESS.

Beyond the assurance of the attorney of the Hunyadi Janos firm that no further costs would be imposed on druggists defending cases of selling Hunyadi Matyas water, $38.50 being the amount of costs to date, nothing definite as to the withdrawal of these suits could be learned. The matter would receive further attention from the Executive Committee. In regard to the acceptance of revenue stamps for dues by the Financial Secretary, the decision of the collector that date of purchase and source must accompany all claims for redemption would prevent their acceptance for dues and members must themselves present their stamps according to the instructions sent out by the Treasury Department. A report of the Financial Secretary showed the receipt of $130.86 in dues more than for the same period last year, the receipts for the first six months of 1901 being $372.86.

The question of the legality of the demand of the State Board for a fee of $12 for certificates of candidates passing at the last examination, then came up for discussion. After much discussion, it was decided that the matter should rest over to next meeting, it being the feeling of the members present that this fee was exorbitant and unjust.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Editorials.

If there is anything makes one wish to shake a man by the hand, it is to have that man agree with you in an opinion which you have expressed. It gives strength to that feeling which Emerson says everyone should cultivate, "To believe your own thought, to believe that what is true for you in your private heart is true for all men."

Almost before the June REPORT had reached all of our readers we were in receipt of a letter from E. B. Rogers, '99, expressing his hearty approval of the suggestion offered last month with reference to the recognition of men receiving honorable mention in connection with the different prizes. Mr. Rogers suggests that for the men passing a meritorious examination, a form of diploma be used which states that, "——— ——— is a meritorious graduate," instead of merely a graduate. He points out that this would be not only a source of pride to the possessor, but of commercial value as well.

We shall be very glad to hear from other graduates on this question either favorably or otherwise.

* * *

A step in the right direction was taken when it was decided to increase the amount of quizzing in the Senior course for the next term. Instead of the usual weekly quiz of one hour, there will be two of forty-five minutes in each branch.

It has long since been demonstrated that quizzing, or recitation as it is called in the public schools, is far superior to lecturing as a method of teaching. The Board of Trustees showed their appreciation of this fact when quizzing was made compulsory a number of years ago, and it is hard to understand why it has not been generally adopted in colleges and universities. Perhaps because of custom, and too perhaps because of a mistaken idea that men should be taught differently from children, overlooking the fact that, "Men are but children of a larger growth."

* * *

Another commendable innovation is that of giving the Seniors a mid-year examination. There is too great an inclination among college students to depend on "cramming" for their examinations, and a most effectual method of overcoming this custom is to give them more examinations for which to "cram." The monthly review examinations serve this purpose in a measure, but the students have come to feel that a good mark in these is not necessary to pass the finals. Hence the value of having an examination early in the course which counts equally with the finals.

* * *

Recently drug periodicals have contained numerous editorials, papers and letters on the advisability of colleges of pharmacy

adopting a course in commercial training. The opinions generally concede that a pharmacist should possess a commercial education, but quite a few express strong disapprobation of having the colleges of pharmacy impart this information. The object of a college of pharmacy is to fit its students for the profession of pharmacy, not in part but wholly, and at present the commercial side of pharmacy is nearly as important as the professional. As well ask a student to go to another institution to study chemistry or botany as to study commercial transactions and methods.

THE EIGHTY-FIRST ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The eighty-first annual announcement of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy has recently been issued and reviews very clearly and ably the work of the three courses of lectures. The general appearance of the announcement is quite an improvement over that of previous issues, because of the new style cover page, better paper and larger type.

The number and arrangement of the hours of instruction for the term of 1901-1902 remains very much the same as heretofore. The Freshman course includes two lectures a week on pharmacy by Professor Remington, two on chemistry by Professor Sadtler, one on physiology by Professor Lowe, and one on botany by Professor Kraemer. The practical work of this course includes two hours a week each in the pharmaceutical and microscopical laboratories. One hour's review a week by the instructors in each of the branches completes the Freshman course. The entire cost of this first year is $95.

In the Junior course Professor Remington delivers two lectures a week on pharmacy, Professor Sadtler two on chemistry, and Professor Lowe two on Materia Medica. The laboratory work consists of three hours' weekly instruction in chemistry by Professor Moerk and two in pharmacognosy by Professor Kraemer. As in the first year the instructors conduct a quiz of one hour in each branch. The cost of this course is $90.

The Senior course consists of two lectures a week each on pharmacy, chemistry and materia medica, together with two hours' work in the pharmaceutical laboratory and four in the chemical laboratory. The reviews by the instructors in the Senior course have been so arranged that two periods of forty-five minutes each are devoted to each branch. The cost for this year, including the final examination fee, is $105.

A five months course in commercial training has been made obligatory, and may be included in the Freshman, Junior or Senior years without additional expense to the student.

Special optional courses are conducted in the following branches: Chemistry, Pharmacy, Powdered Foods and Drugs, Fungi and Fungous Diseases, Morphology and Physiology of flowering plants, Systematic Botany and Field Botany.

In addition to the final examinations in each course the Junior and Senior students are required to pass mid-year examinations in January.

The usual prizes are offered for high standing in class work and a new one of $25 by Professor Frank X. Moerk for the best work in quantitative and qualitative analysis.

Our Graduates.

(In order to make this department of the REPORT as generally interesting as possible, the graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy are requested to send items of information concerning graduates to the editor of the REPORT. By so doing, they can keep in social touch with fellow-graduates and renew the friendships of college days.)

MEMORIAL ROSTER.

Maisch.—On the 1st inst., Henry C. C. Maisch, Ph.D., of appendicitis. He was a son of the late Prof. John M. Maisch and had been Dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy at the Medico-Chirurgical College since the inception of this school of pharmacy.

MARRIAGE ROSTER.

Ziegler-Knight. On Tuesday, June 25th, Charles Harry Ziegler '01, to Sarah

Lois, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Knight, at Bridgeport, Conn.

PERSONALS.

——Addison H. English '87, is engaged in the retail drug business in Muskogee, I. Ty.

——O. F. Dana, '87, is in Kansas City associated with the branch house of Parke, Davis & Co.

——Franklin E. Murphy, M.D., secretary of the faculty of the Kansas City Medical College and a graduate of the class of '88, will sail for Germany on July 27th, to spend two years in medical study.

——Our Professor Ryan took an active part in the annual outing of the employees of Parke, Davis & Co., on June 14, 1901. Judging from all accounts it was a most delightful day for all concerned. The employees and their families, to the number of 3,000, were taken to Tashmoo Park on the magnificent pleasure steamer "Tashmoo," where athletic games, music and dancing filled up the day.

Items.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, held at Harvey's Lake, on June 18th, 19th and 20th, was attended by about ninety members. The usual reports of the officers and committees were presented. It was decided to make an effort to modify the manner of conducting the free dispensaries of Philadelphia. A rather lively discussion was caused by the reading of a paper by Lewis Emanuel, defending the action of the State Board, in its recent prosecutions. A number of interesting papers were presented, among others one by Mr. Leedom, relative to the Worcester plan. The officers elected for the ensuing term are: President, W. L. Cliffe; First Vice-President, W. F. Horn; Second Vice-President, I. M. Willis; Secretary, Dr. J. A. Miller; Local Secretary, H. J. Mentzer; Treasurer, J. L. Lemberger.

——Referring to the copied article from the *Alumni Register* of the University of Pennsylvania published last month, the following letter was received from Professor Remington.

LONGPORT, June 26, 1901.

Editor of Alumni Report:

DEAR SIR:—I was interested in the article in the last REPORT, on page 89, and particularly on page 90. Among the list of sixteen apothecaries who were the first to receive honorary distinction on the American continent, three names appear: John Hart *was my grandfather;* Christopher Marshall and Charles Marshall, father and son. Charles Marshall, one of the first, if not the first president of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Some of the other names I am familiar with, but it would be well, I think, if you could get some information about them. Mr. Weigand, I think, could help you.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH P. REMINGTON.

Mr. Weigand kindly supplied information regarding some of the other men mentioned as follows:

John White was a chemist and druggist having a chemical laboratory at 161 St. John Street and a drug store at 82 N. Front Street.

James D. Rooney had a drug store at Second and Green Streets, afterwards occupied by Robert Shoemaker and at present by Valentine H. Smith & Co.

Mordecai Gordon was a drug miller who made a specialty of blue mass, whose place of business was on the site of the Dog Kennels on South Penn Square.

Thomas Cave, afterwards a member of the firm of Cave & Schaeffer, was in the drug business at Sixth and High (now Market Street.)

William Poole, a druggist at Ninth and Race Streets; Robert Milnor, at 161 South Second Street; Modecai Y. Bryant, at 230 North Second Street; D. B. Ayars, a member of the firm of Ayars & Turpin, at 302 South Front Street; John Y. Bryant, at Second and Spruce Streets, and Anthony Ecky; at 83 Union Street.

House numbers in those days were not divided into hundreds by squares, but were continuous, so that the addresses given above were not in the exact location indicated by the numbers.

Save 85% of the cost of your Soda Water

And get a first-class article, by using a

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SAFE, SIMPLE, SURE, SUCCESSFUL

Over 2,000 sold in the past 5 years.

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These Tablets are being extensively advertised in the newspapers, magazines and by pamphlet distribution. Druggists who can use attractive show-cards for store and window display, or booklets for distribution, should write us.

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Drug Stores for Sale

Druggists' stocks and fixtures appraised. Call, see and examine a large list of desirable stores—some suitable for physicians. Information free to callers. Send stamped envelope with inquiries by mail.

Long-Established Transfer Agency. References: Many of the Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Philadelphia and elsewhere.

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PREPARED FROM

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A food formed to meet the conditions which these two phases of life present, must be chemically and physiologically adapted; the nutritive elements must be fixed and concentrated; the assimilable properties must be so adjusted that there must be a quick absorption and appropriation, and there must be no excess of substance to tax the power of digestion.

The superior of mother's milk; a combination affording the physician every advantage and embodying the established principles of infant feeding and hygiene.

Its diastasic properties prevent curdling, correct the ills of malnutrition and tone the weak and wasted organs of digestion.

Wyeth's Prepared Food is not a predigested Food, but one that will digest itself under all conditions—the Malt, rich in diastase, acting in conjunction with the pancreatic secretions, digests the fats and albumenoids of the milk, converting the starch of the cereals into sugar (Maltose) and neutralizing the tendency of the acids of the stomach to form curds—thus rendering the Food of infinite value to the infant and invalid alike, supplying the necessary nutrition and material to strengthen and build up the human economy.

Its digestive properties may be shown by simple test, the progress of conversion being readily noticeable.

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Though patrons may not always know that J. H. Barker & Co.'s Fountain Chocolate is served in their soda, they are quick to appreciate the inexpressibly rich, delicate flavor and pleasing aroma of the Chocolate—and to remark about them. It's easy to get people to come again for such soda.

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5 pound drum,	42 cts.	per	pound	net
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John M. Maris & Co., Druggists' Glassware, etc. . . . . " " "

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Parke, Davis & Co., Manufacturing Pharmacists 3
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What a fine world this would be,
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CHERRY RIPE, like you and me !

Womanlike,

Rachel pauses, even amid the delight of cold soda, to make a remark. And it is one which does her credit, for it reveals a kindly disposition, and a sympathetic insight into the philosophy of "how to be happy though hot."

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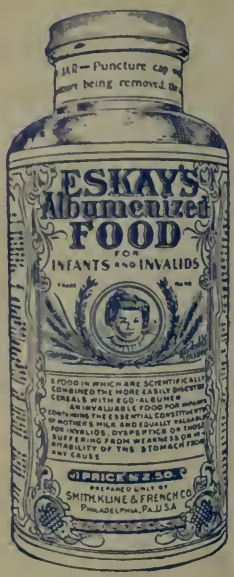

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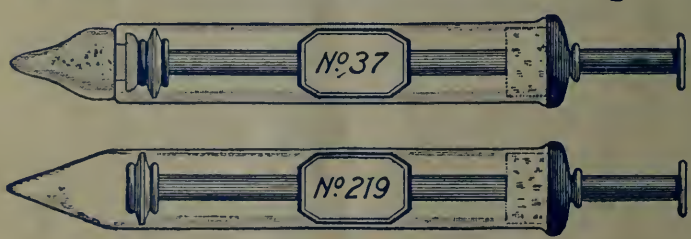

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